

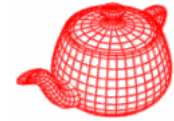
PBRT core

Digital Image Synthesis

Yung-Yu Chuang

with slides by Pat Hanrahan

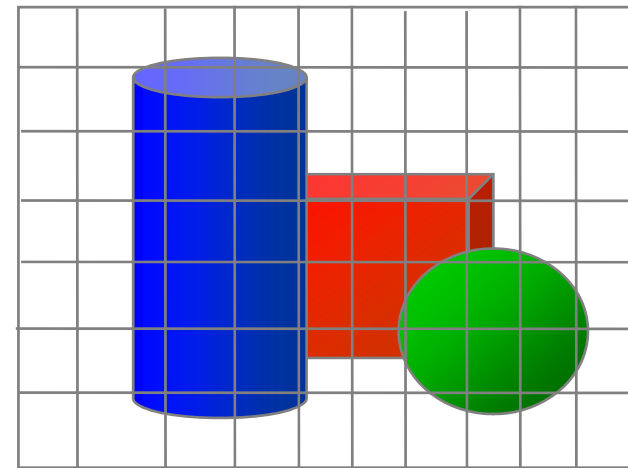
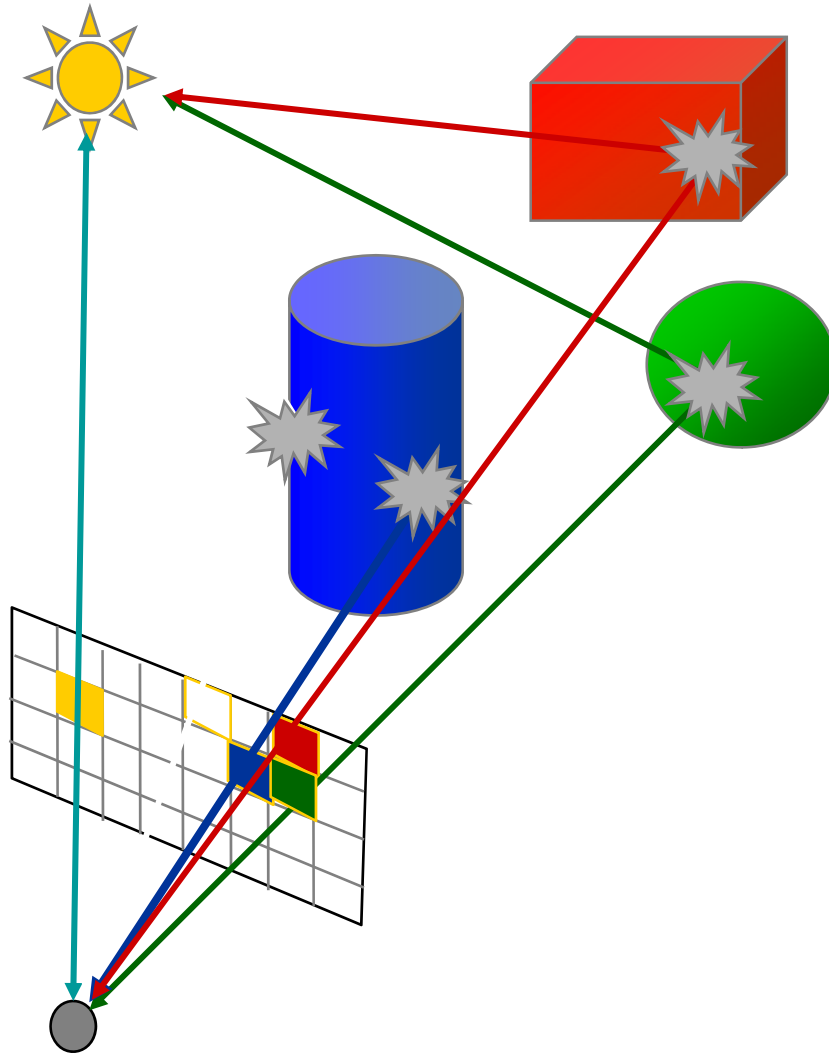
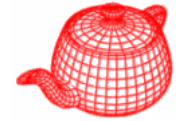
This course



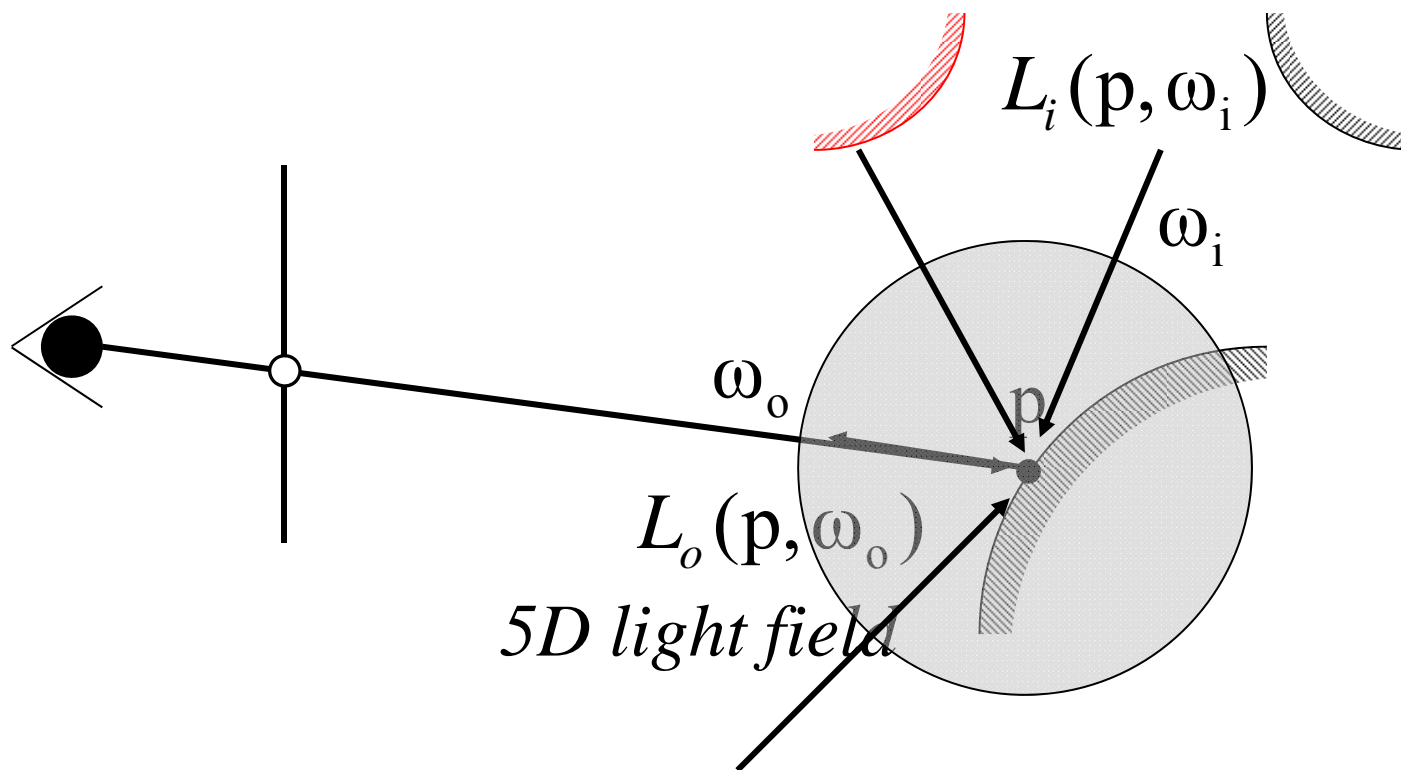
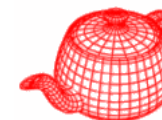
- Study of how state-of-art ray tracers work



Ray casting



Rendering equation (Kajiya 1986)



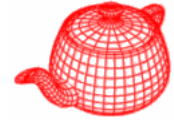
$$L_o(p, \omega_o) = L_e(p, \omega_o) + \int_{s^2} f(p, \omega_o, \omega_i) L_i(p, \omega_i) |\cos \theta_i| d\omega_i$$

Basic components



- Cameras
- Ray-object intersection
- Light distribution
- Visibility
- Surface scattering
- Recursive ray tracing
- Ray propagation (in volume)

pbrr



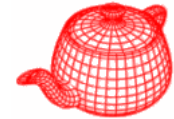
-
- pbrr (physically-based ray tracing) attempts to simulate physical interaction between light and matter based on ray tracing.
 - Structured using object-oriented paradigm: abstract base classes are defined for important entities and their interfaces
 - It is easy to extend the system. New types inherit from the appropriate base class, are compiled and linked into the system.

pbirt abstract classes (see source browser)

Table 1.1: Main Interface Types. Most of pbirt is implemented in terms of 13 key abstract base classes, listed here. Implementations of each of these can easily be added to the system to extend its functionality.

Base class	Directory	Section
Shape	shapes/	3.1
Aggregate	accelerators/	4.2
Camera	cameras/	6.1
Sampler	samplers/	7.2
Filter	filters/	7.7
Film	film/	7.8
Material	materials/	9.2
Texture	textures/	10.3
VolumeRegion	volumes/	11.3
Light	lights/	12.1
Renderer	renderers/	1.3.3
SurfaceIntegrator	integrators/	Ch. 15 intro
VolumeIntegrator	integrators/	16.2

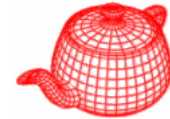
Phases of execution



- `main()` in `renderer/pbrt.cpp`

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    Options options;
    vector<string> filenames;
    <Process command-line arguments>
    pbrtInit(options);
    if (filename.size() == 1) {
        // Parse scene from standard input
        ParseFile("-");
    } else {
        // Parse scene from input files
        for (int i = 1; i < filenames.size(); i++)
            if (!ParseFile(filenames[i]))
                Error("Couldn't open ..., filenames[i]);
    }
    pbrtCleanup();
    return 0;
}
```


Example scene



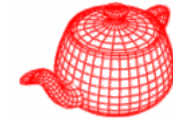
```
LookAt 0 10 100 0 -1 0 0 1 0
Camera "perspective" "float fov" [30]
PixelFormat "mitchell"
           "float xwidth" [2] "float ywidth" [2]
Sampler "bestcandidate"
Film "image" "string filename" ["test.exr"]
           "integer xresolution" [200]
           "integer yresolution" [200]
# this is a meaningless comment
WorldBegin

AttributeBegin
    CoordSysTransform "camera"
    LightSource "distant"
                "point from" [0 0 0] "point to" [0 0 1]
                "color L" [3 3 3]
AttributeEnd
```

rendering options

id "type" param-list
"type name" [value]

Example scene



```
AttributeBegin
```

```
  Rotate 135 1 0 0
```

```
  Texture "checks" "color" "checkerboard"
```

```
    "float uscale" [8] "float vscale" [8]
```

```
    "color tex1" [1 0 0] "color tex2" [0 0 1]
```

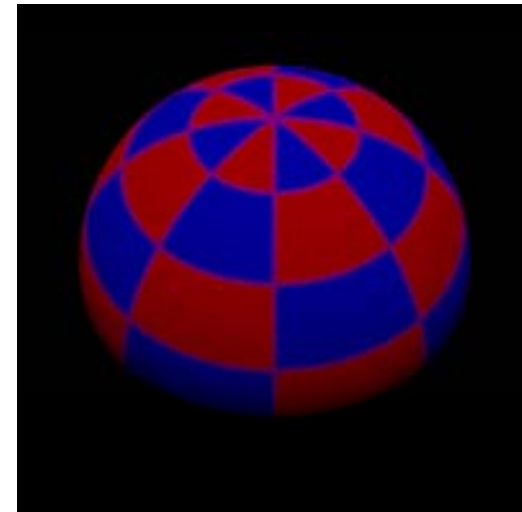
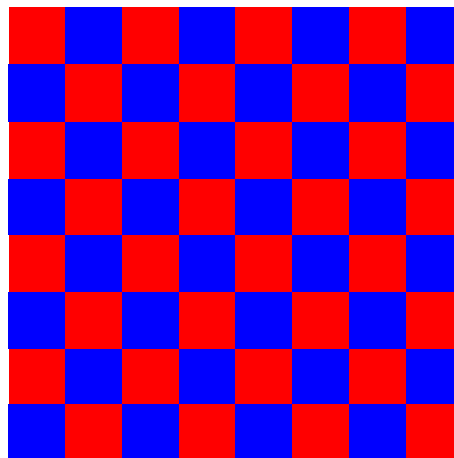
```
  Material "matte"
```

```
    "texture Kd" "checks"
```

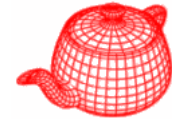
```
  Shape "sphere" "float radius" [20]
```

```
AttributeEnd
```

```
WorldEnd
```

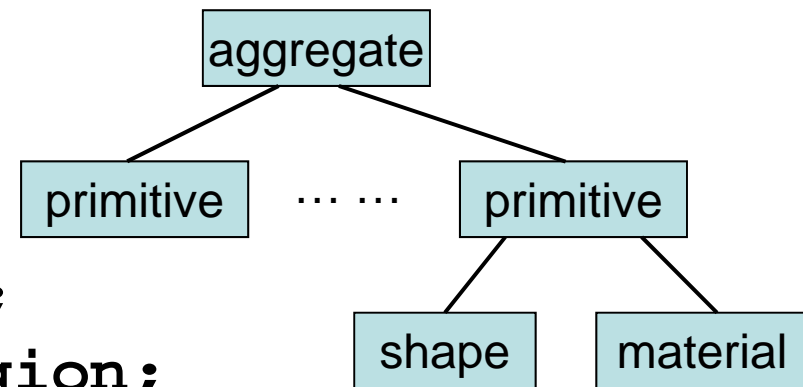


Scene parsing (Appendix B)

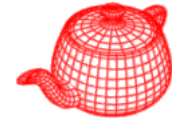


- core/pbrtex.ll and core/pbrtparse.yy
- After parsing, a **scene** object is created (core/scene.*)

```
class scene {  
    Primitive *aggregate;  
    vector<Light *> lights;  
    VolumeRegion *volumeRegion;  
    BBox bound;  
};
```



Rendering



- Rendering is handled by **Renderer** class.

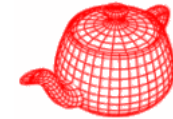
```
class Renderer {  
    ... given a scene, render an image or a set of measurements  
    virtual void Render(Scene *scene) = 0;  
  
    computer radiance along a ray  
    virtual Spectrum Li(Scene *scn, RayDifferential &r,  
for MC sampling Sample *sample, RNG &rng,  
        MemoryArena &arena, Intersection *isect,  
transmittance Spectrum *T) const = 0;  
    return transmittance along a ray  
    virtual Spectrum Transmittance(Scene *scene,  
        RayDifferential &ray, Sample *sample,  
        RNG &rng, MemoryArena &arena) const = 0;  
}; The later two are usually relayed to Integrator
```

SamplerRenderer

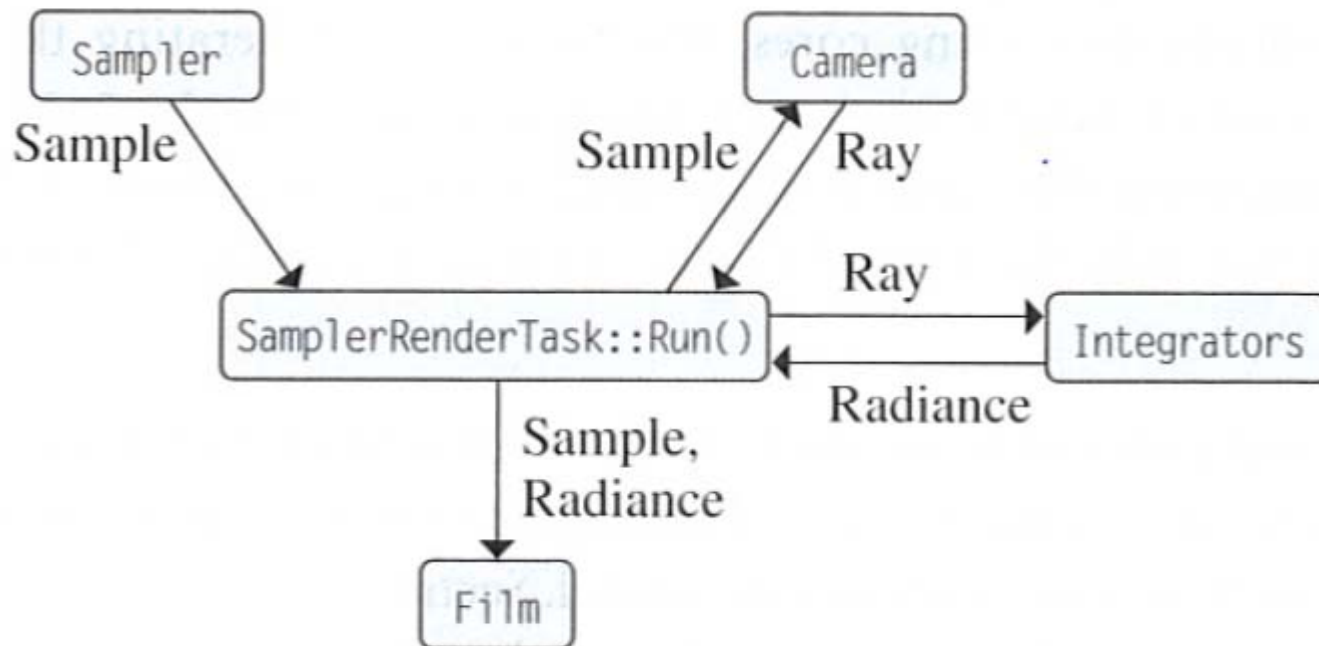


```
class SamplerRenderer : public Renderer {  
    ...  
    private:  
        // SamplerRenderer Private Data  
        Sampler *sampler;    choose samples on image plane  
                             and for integration  
  
        Camera *camera;    determine lens parameters (position,  
                           orientation, focus, field of view)  
                           with a film  
  
        SurfaceIntegrator *surfaceIntegrator;  
        VolumeIntegrator *volumeIntegrator;  
};    calculate the rendering equation
```

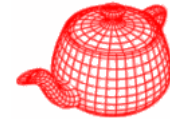
The main rendering loop



- After **scene** and **Renderer** are constructed, **Renderer:Render()** is invoked.



Renderer:Render ()



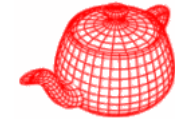
```
void SamplerRenderer::Render(const Scene *scene) {  
    ...  
    scene-dependent initialization such photon map  
    surfaceIntegrator->Preprocess(scene, camera, this);  
    volumeIntegrator->Preprocess(scene, camera, this);  
    sample structure depends on types of integrators  
    Sample *sample = new Sample(sampler,  
        surfaceIntegrator, volumeIntegrator, scene);  
}
```

We want many tasks to fill in the core (see histogram next page).
If there are too few, some core will be idle. But, threads have overheads. So, we do not want too many either.

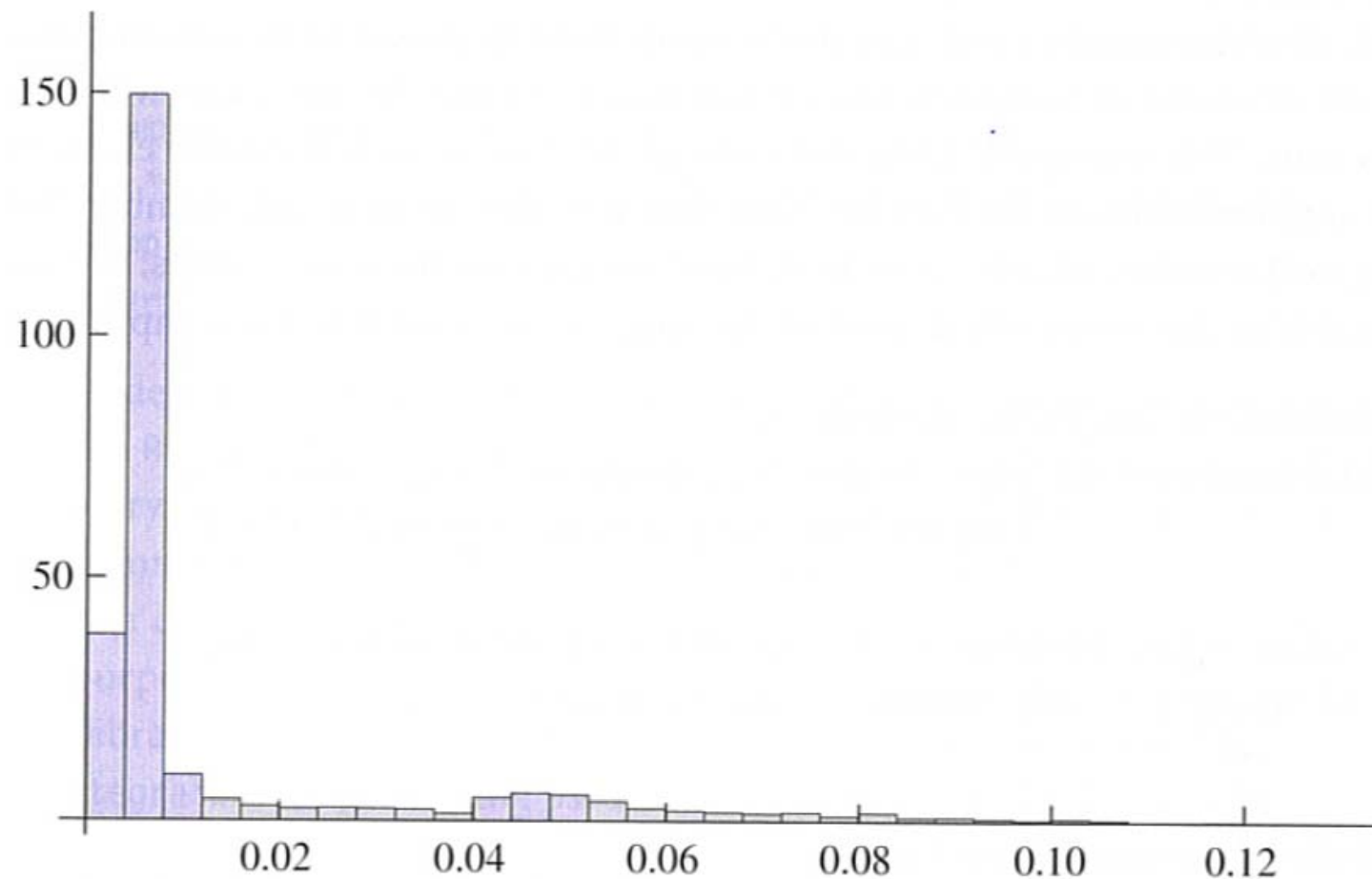
```
int nPixels = camera->film->xResolution  
              * camera->film->yResolution;  
int nTasks = max(32 * NumSystemCores(),  
                 nPixels / (16*16));  
nTasks = RoundUpPow2(nTasks);
```

at least 32 tasks
for a core
a task is about 16x16
power2 easier to divide

Histogram of running time



- The longest-running task took 151 times longer than the slowest.



Renderer:Render ()



```
vector<Task *> renderTasks;
for (int i = 0; i < nTasks; ++i)
    renderTasks.push_back(new SamplerRendererTask(scene, this, camera, reporter,
        sampler, sample, nTasks-1-i, nTasks));
                                task id          total tasks

EnqueueTasks(renderTasks);
WaitForAllTasks();
for (int i = 0; i < renderTasks.size(); ++i)
    delete renderTasks[i];

delete sample;
camera->film->WriteImage();
}
```

SamplerRenderTask::Run



- When the task system decided to run a task on a particular processor, `SamplerRenderTask::Run()` will be called.

```
void SamplerRenderTask::Run() {  
    // decided which part it is responsible for  
    ...  
    int sampleCount;  
    while ((sampleCount=sampler ->  
        GetMoreSamples(samples, rng)) > 0) {  
        // Generate camera rays and compute radiance
```

SamplerRenderTask::Run



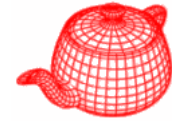
```
for (int i = 0; i < sampleCount; ++i) {  
    for vignetting  
    float rayWeight = camera-> ray differential  
        GenerateRayDifferential(samples[i], &rays[i]);  
    rays[i].ScaleDifferentials(  
        1.f / sqrtf(sampler->samplesPerPixel));  
  
    if (rayWeight > 0.f)  
        Ls[i] = rayWeight * renderer->Li(scene, rays[i],  
            &samples[i], rng, arena, &isects[i], &Ts[i]);  
    else { Ls[i] = 0.f; Ts[i] = 1.f; }  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < sampleCount; ++i)  
        camera->film->AddSample(samples[i], Ls[i]);  
}
```

SamplerRenderTask::Li



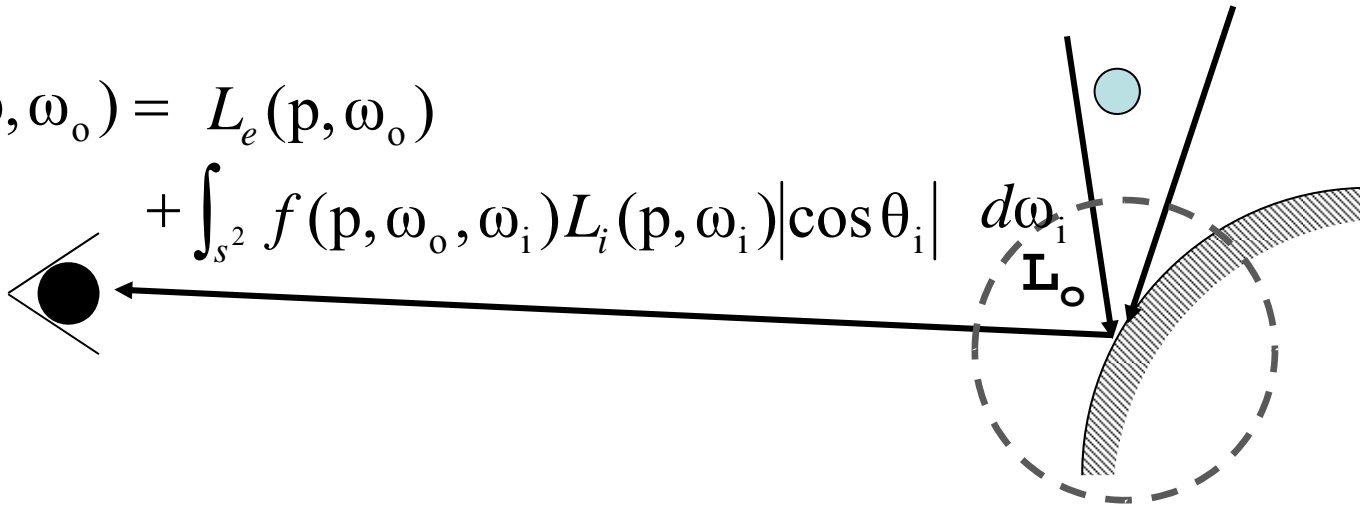
```
Spectrum SamplerRenderTask::Li(Scene *scene,
    RayDifferential &ray, Sample *sample,
    ..., Intersection *isect, Spectrum *T)
{ Spectrum Li = 0.f;
  if (scene->Intersect(ray, isect))
    Li = surfaceIntegrator->Li(scene, this,
        ray, *isect, sample, rng, arena);
  else { // ray that doesn't hit any geometry
    for (i=0; i<scene->lights.size(); ++i)
      Li += scene->lights[i]->Le(ray);
  }
  Spectrum Lvi = volumeIntegrator->Li(scene, this,
      ray, sample, rng, T, arena);
  return *T * Li + Lvi;
}
```

Surface integrator's Li

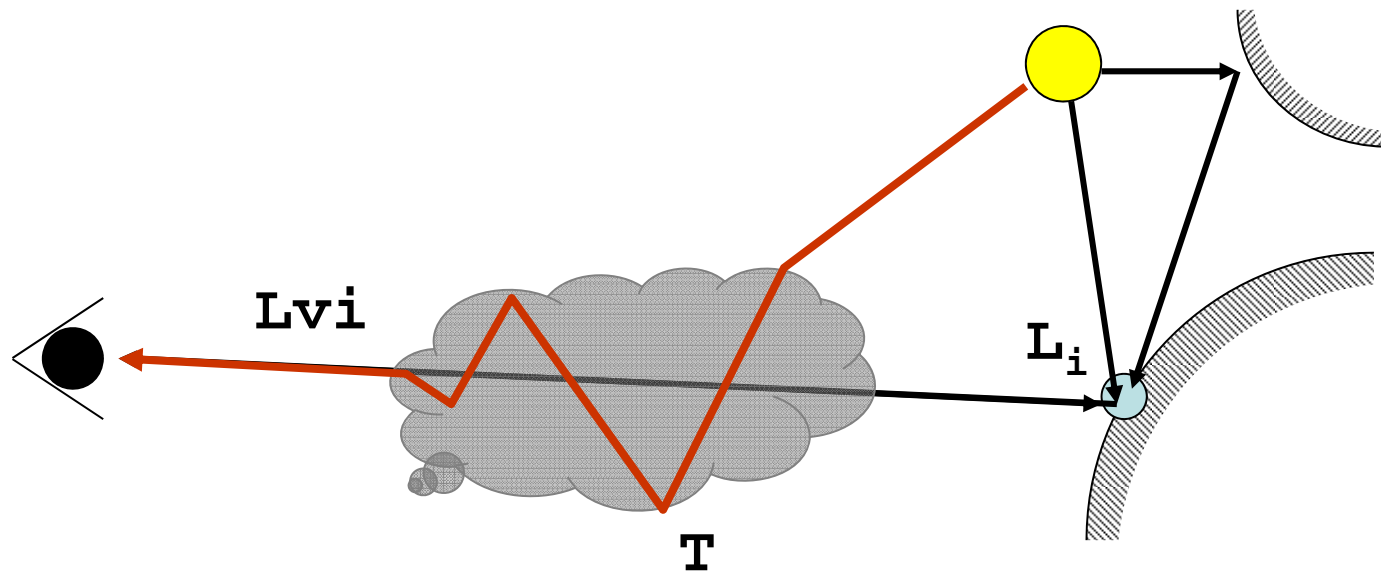
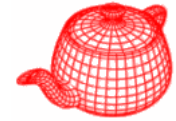


$$L_o(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o) = L_e(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o)$$

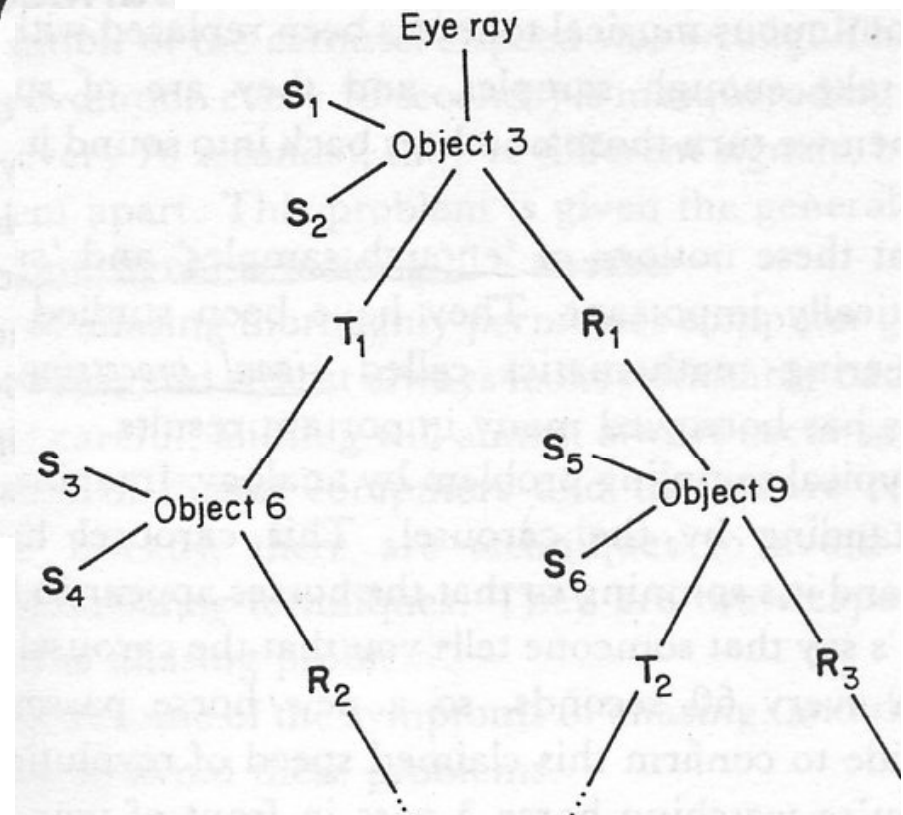
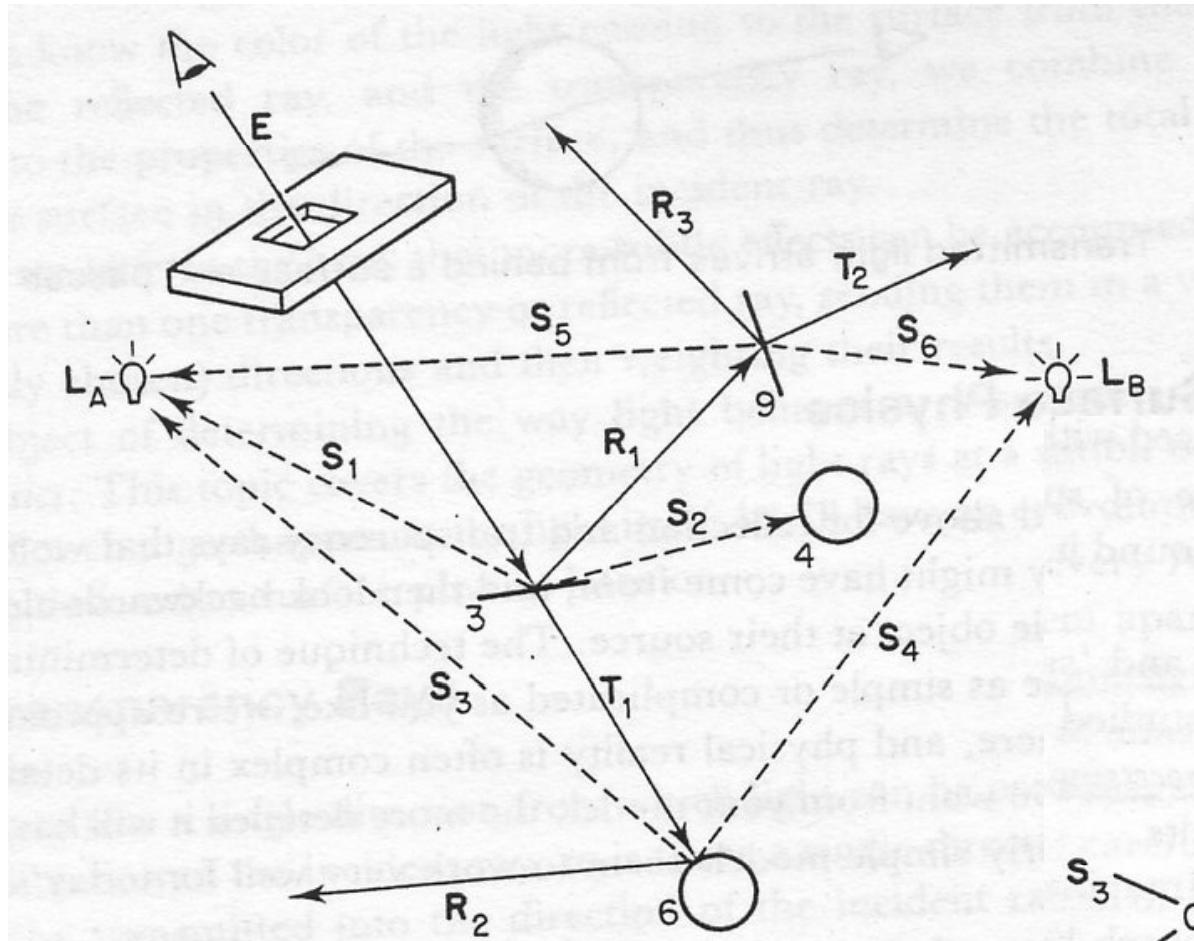
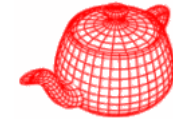
$$+ \int_{s^2} f(\mathbf{p}, \omega_o, \omega_i) L_i(\mathbf{p}, \omega_i) |\cos \theta_i|$$

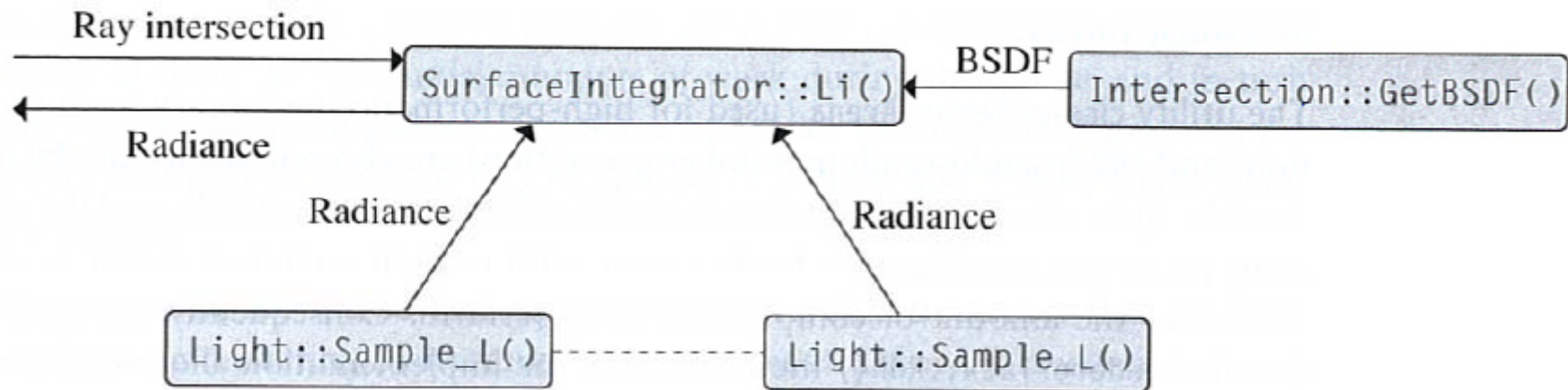
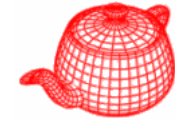


SamplerRenderTask::Li

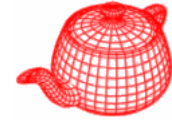


Whitted model





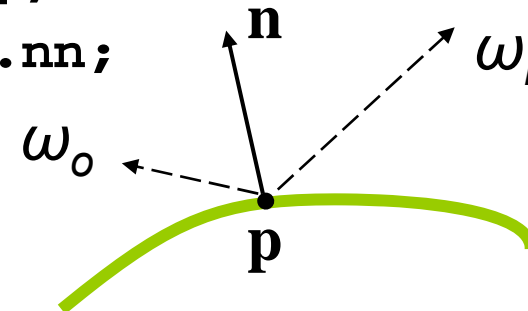
Whitted integrator



- in integrators/whitted.cpp

```
class WhittedIntegrator:public SurfaceIntegrator
Spectrum WhittedIntegrator::Li(Scene *scene,
    Renderer *renderer, RayDifferential &ray,
    Intersection &isect, Sample *sample, RNG &rng,
    MemoryArena &arena) const
{
    BSDF *bsdf = isect.GetBSDF(ray, arena);

    //Initialize common variables for Whitted integrator
    const Point &p = bsdf->dgShading.p;
    const Normal &n = bsdf->dgShading.nn;
    Vector wo = -ray.d;
```

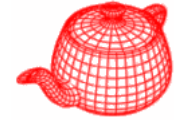


Whitted integrator



```
// Compute emitted light if ray hits light source
L += isect.Le(wo);
// Add contribution of each light source direct lighting
for (i = 0; i < scene->lights.size(); ++i) {
    Vector wi;
    float pdf;
    VisibilityTester visibility;
    Spectrum Li = scene->lights[i]->Sample_L(p,
        isect.rayEpsilon, LightSample(rng), ray.time,
        &wi, &pdf, &visibility);
    if (Li.IsBlack() || pdf == 0.f) continue;
    Spectrum f = bsdf->f(wo, wi);
    if (!f.IsBlack() && visibility.Unoccluded(scene))
        L += f * Li * AbsDot(wi, n) *
            visibility.Transmittance(scene, renderer,
                sample, rng, arena) / pdf;
}
```

Whitted integrator



```
if (ray.depth + 1 < maxDepth) {
    // Trace for specular reflection and refraction
    L += SpecularReflect(ray, bsdf, rng, isect,
                        renderer, scene, sample, arena);
    L += SpecularTransmit(ray, bsdf, rng, isect,
                        renderer, scene, sample, arena);
}
return L;
}
```

SpecularReflect



In core/integrator.cpp utility functions

```
Spectrum SpecularReflect(RayDifferential &ray,  
    BSDF *bsdf, RNG &rng, const Intersection &isect,  
    Renderer *renderer, Scene *scene, Sample *sample,  
    MemoryArena &arena)  
{  
    Vector wo = -ray.d, wi;  
    float pdf;  
    const Point &p = bsdf->dgShading.p;  
    const Normal &n = bsdf->dgShading.nn;  
  
    Spectrum f = bsdf->Sample_f(wo, &wi,  
        BSDFSample(rng), &pdf,  
        BxDFType(BSDF_REFLECTION | BSDF_SPECULAR));
```

SpecularReflect

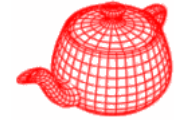


```
Spectrum L = 0.f;
if (pdf > 0.f && !f.IsBlack()
    && AbsDot(wi, n) != 0.f) {
    <Compute ray differential _rd_ for specular
    reflection>

    Spectrum Li = renderer->Li(scene, rd, sample,
                                rng, arena);

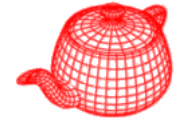
    L = f * Li * AbsDot(wi, n) / pdf;
}
return L;
}
```

Code optimization

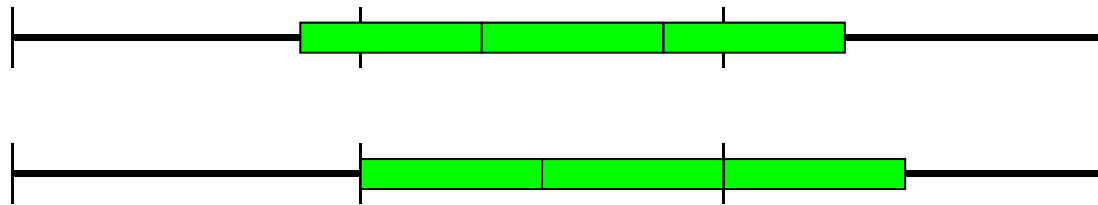


- Two commonly used tips
 - Divide, square root and trigonometric are among the slowest (10-50 times slower than +*). Multiplying $1/r$ for dividing r .
 - Being cache conscious

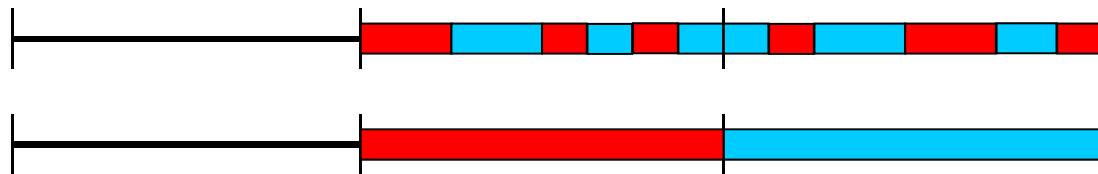
Cache-conscious programming



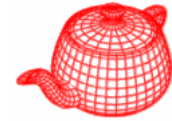
- `alloca`
- `AllocAligned()`, `FreeAligned()` make sure that memory is cache-aligned



- Use union and bitfields to reduce size and increase locality
- Split data into hot and cold



Cache-conscious programming



- Arena-based allocation allows faster allocation and better locality because of contiguous addresses.
- Blocked 2D array, used for film

